

SUNDAY, MARCH SO, 1891.

To the second second second

Three Labor Bills

The production of labor bills continues to exceed the domand, and queer measures some of them are. There has been reported in the Assembly a bill making ten hours In twelve consecutive hours a day's work on street surface relironts in eites of more than 100,000 inhabitants, and making it a misdemeaner for a surface railroad to per-mit any of its employees to labor more than ten hours. It has been commonly supposed that this is a free country. A country in which a man is prevented from working as many hours as he pleases may have exceed-ingly wise and thoughtful lawmakers, but It is not free.

Mr. CARTER has proposed a bill to settle the prison labor question by a sort of race against time. The Governor is to appoint a Commissioner for five years at \$8,000 a year and travelling expenses, to regulate prison labor by directing what number of convicts shall be employed in each industry that he may select. If the prison labor question is not satisfactorily disposed of at the end of the five years, somebody else will be made

Mr. Bymess of Brooklyn has introduced a bill providing that within ten days after it has investigated a strike or lockout the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration must file its report and give notice to all parties concerned. If a railroad company neglects the decision of the Board, the At torney-General, on application of the Board, may ask the Special Term for an order to compet the company to take its medi-cine. If the court decides that wages must be raised, all the employees of the rail road must get the raise. The company cannot discharge, in any one week after a desision unfavorable to it, more than one-tenth of its amployees, nor can more than onetenth of the employees, after a decision un favorable to them, leave the company's service in any one week. Every person entering the service of a railroad corporation must subscribe to an agreement to work six months; but any employee can resign on ten days' notice, provided he furnishes sufficient reasons in writing. Every violation by a railroad company of the provisions of this bil shall be a misdemeanor, the penalty for which shall be a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or

The wisdom of a Legislature is shown not by the bills it passes, but by the bills which it refuses to pass.

Six Important Elections This Year. Covernors are to be elected this year to succeed Botts in Iowa, BUCKNER in Kentucky, Jackson in Maryland, ABBETT in New Jersey, Hill in New York, and Camp-BELL in Ohio.

All six of these Governors are Democrata Two belong in States bordering on the South, two in States on the Atlantic seaheard, and two in Western States. The fact that all six of the offices to be contested are now held by Democrate is a circum stance without precedent in the political history of the country in the year preceding a Presidential election, and makes the coming elections of singular and significant importence. These six elections will furnish the only indication which the voters of the nation will have before 1892 of the changed or changing political conditions revealed by election figures.

. Three of the States, New Jersey, Maryland, and Kentucky, are surely Democratic. Ohio, the birthplace of every Republican President elected since LINCOLN, has always been closely contested, while lows, for many years a Republican stronghold, is now dom inated by the Grangers. It is one of the bright anota on the horizon of the daydream politicians, who have for years past bombarded its citizens with p tracts, memorials, and statistical tables, thus booming the business of the Post Office without securing to the Democracy its electoral vote in any Presidential contest. The majority against Mr. CLEVELAND in Iowa was 11,000 greater in 1888 than in 1884. Maryland, on the other hand, is the abode of that courageous and resolute true-blue Democracy of which ARTHUR P. GORMAN is so conspicuous an exponent. Republican candidates for Governor, or indeed for any other office of fame, power, or emolument, are at a discount in that commonwealth, where more reliance is placed on principles than upon pamphlets.

Whatever the result of the State elections of 1891 may be in Maryland, in Iows, in New Jersey, in Kentucky, or in Ohio, it is entirely overshadowed by the importance of that to be attained in New York, where for the period of three years, a Governor is to be shosen in November next, and where, in the November following, the Presidential con-

Within the present week Lucius Robinmov, the last Democrat to be defeated for the office of Governor of this State since 1879, joined the silent majority of Democratic statesmen, among whom TILDEN, CHURCH, and SEVMOUR are illustrious. It was in the State election of 1879, one year in advance of the Presidential election of 1880, that unfortunate differences within the ranks of the Democracy provoked such division of its forces that a Reblican Governor was elected. From the lects of this reverse the Democrate were anable to recover in the year following. This year again much will depend upon the result of the State election; more, indeed, than upon all other elections to be held in

In the contemplation of this fact, and with the terms of six Democratic Governors anding simultaneously in these six States, it oves all those with whom the triumph of Jeffersonian principles is a first concern to lose no chance to bring about a glurious victory in the Empire State.

## The Next Arctic Expedition.

The expedition which it is expected will soon start for Greenland under the command of R. E. PEARY, C. E., of the United States Navy, is certain to demand wide attention. The object its leader has in view is hardly second in interest to the discovery of the North Pole Itself, and, what is of vital importance, his plans for carrying out the explorations he proposes commend themselves as offering, in the light of our present knowledge and experience, a reasonable prospect of success.

The purpose he has in view is to complete our knowledge of Greenland by reaching and exploring its unknown coasts, determining its interior relief, and locating its northern terminus. To accomplish this desirable end, he proposes to start with sledges and a well-equipped party over the inland ice from the neighborhood of Smith Sound and to travel along the margin of the ice within sight of the west coast of Greenland, disregard the canon forbidding the sie soluted by the autiquarian centimental lean-to its northern limit. It is probable that the vation and adoration of "the elements ingo which influenced the clergy of Bir

toe cap extends to that point or very near it, and besing his calculations upon his own experience and that of earlier travellers, Mr. PEARY believes that this journey and return may be done in a single seaso

Next to Dr. Names, who crossed south Greenland in 1898, Mr. PRART has made the longest and most successful journey of any trained explorer upon the inland los, though NORDERSEFOLD'S Lapps are suppo to have penetrated a little further inland than he did. In 1866, with one comrade, he made his notable sledge journey from the west coast, 100 miles due east, in ee so north latitude. The experience he gained on that occasion convinced him of the ad-vantages of using the inland ice as a means of reaching the unknown portions of Greenland's coasts. He originated the idea of using the ice cap as a feasible route for completing on our maps the outline of the unexplored northern coast, and there is reason to believe that the best Arctic authorities will approve of his idea as affording the best

prospects for success.

There is no doubt that geographers who rive most attention to Arctic exploration are agreed that the next important work to be done in the north polar area is to complete the mapping of Greenland, and in particular its upper boundary. They believe that it is most desirable to carry out explorations there similar to those which HOLM accomplished a few years ago on the east coast, which Expus is about to contipue along the short stretch between HOLM's range and the scene of the German discoveries. The question is how the work oan be accomplished best.

It is quite certain that all authorities share the opinion of GREELY, NARRE, and MARK-HAM, that it is almost hopeless to expecthat much if any more can be done toward defining the north coast of Greenland by the difficult Robeson Channel routs than has already been accomplished in that direction. BRAUMONT and LOCKWOOD found almost insuperable obstacles impeding their advance along the foot of that ice-bound coset, and the chances are against any future expedition by that route adding to the length of the surveyed coast line. It is however, admitted that PRARY'S successful journey and the achievement of NAMERY sem to furnish conclusive evidence of the availability of the great inner ice plains for ong sledge journeys, and no disapproval has yet been heard of the opinion first expressed by Mr. PEARY, that "the inland los offers the quickest, safest, and most economical means of reaching and exploring the unknown coasts of Greenland."

It is fortunate for the prospects of the enterprise that it will not involve the expanditure of a large sum of money. Five or six men equipped for a two years' sojourn in the Arctic regions will comprise the party, and only two or three of them will attempt the whole journey to the north coast. The expedition will also have the advantage of the past experience of its leader in travelling on the ice cap, and of carefully elaborated plans and provisions for the proposed explorations. It is believed the enterprise will be prosecuted under the most favorable conditions, in respect of competent leadership and adequate equipment. If Mr. PEARY does not succeed in carrying out his main purpose, there is reason at least to believe that the safety of his party will not be greatly imperilled, and the subsidiary work e has planned, and which is easily within his reach, will reward his efforts richly. If he succeeds, the world will hall his achievement as one of the most interesting and important results of Arctic exploration since he discovery of the Northwest passage.

The Issue in the Episcopal Church. On Good Friday a Congregational minster preached at St. George's, and at All iouls' a Presbyterian, a Campbellite, a Unitarian, and a Universalist minister delivered each a short sermon.

We said the other day, inadvertently, that the Rev. Dr. Collyre, the Unitarian, was to speak at St. George's by invitation of Dr. RAINSFORD, when we should have made him the guest of Dr. HEBER NEWTON; but, so far as concerned the position taken in the derical remonstrance against inviting out side ministers to Episcopal pulpits, it does not matter whether the ministers come from one or another of the non-Episcopal communions, or whether they are Trinitarian or Unitarian. The position of the protestants is that the canon excludes them all, whatever their theology.

Practically, too, Dr. NEWTON, Dr. BRIGGS. and Dr. COLLYRE are not far apart in their interpretation of Scripture. The Episco palian and the Presbyterian could preach as acceptably from a Unitarian pulpit as Dr. COLLYER himself preaches. They and their doctrines would be as welcome there as Mr. MACQUEARY is. Both Prof. BRIGGS and Dr. NEWTON are also substantial Universalists; and the same is true of the majority of Presbyterians, for they are now waiting anxlously to get election and everlasting damna tion out of their Confession. The great body of the Protestants of all churches are either throwing overboard the doctrine of hell, or they are ignoring it as an unpleasant subject to talk about. On this Easter Sunday their thoughts are of the mercy and loving kindness of Gop rather than of His justice and the certainty and severity of His retribution. A spirit of humanity and tender sympathy prevails among them, and the theory of a second probation, or progressive sanctification, as Prof. Barges calls it, appeals to the longing of their hearts.

The remonstrance against the conduct of Dr. RAINSFORD, more especially, cannot be tinged with any sentiment of hostility to his theological position. He has never gone off into the agnosticism of Dr. NEWTON and Prof. Briggs. Apparently, he has remained sound in his orthodoxy. No suggestion of sympathy with the views of Mr. MAOQUEARY appears in any of his utterances. He preaches JENUS CHRIST as the Lord and Saviour of men, born of the Virgin Many; and to-day he cordially celebrates His resurrection as the glorious romise of universal resurrection and of the life to come. Dr. RAINSFORD is simply ac cused of an uncanonical practice; and even that accusation he probably repels on the ground that the canon only forbide minis-ters without Episcopal license or ordination "to officiate" in an Episcopal church. Whether the term "officiate" includes preaching is the issue between him and the emonstrants which is to be decided by the General Convention of 1892.

The present indications, unquestionably are that the decision will be against him The tendency of the conservative party is to draw the ecclesiastical lines closely, and they are apparently the majority in the Church. The conviction of Mr. MACQUEARY has strengthened this desire, and stimulated the movement for a stricter interpretation of Church law and doctrine. But, logically, this demand may be carried to an extreme which will not be agreeable to many of the clergy who are making it. If one uncanon ical practice is to be punished, others must be punished with the same severity. There are ritualistic churches here and elsewhere which openly and persistently

of the Holy Communion," and introduce other "ceremonies and practices not or-dained or authorised by the Book of Common Prayer." The question which will come up before the General Convention, accordingly, will be made to concern the enforcement of the canons generally; and a great part of the Church regards the ritualistic innovations we have indicated as far more dangerous than the hospitality of Dr. RAIMSFORD and Dr. NEWTON to ministers not ordained in

as tending Romeward and as utterly subreraive of the reformed faith. Hence the issue raised by the remon strants is large and of profound importance It may provoke bitter controversy in the Church and lead to grave consequences.

## The Modern Cathedral Idea.

It is supounced that the much-talkedabout competitive designs for the proposed Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. JOHN will be shown at the annual exhibition of the Academy of Design which opens on April 6th. Doubtless this excellent chance to inspect the pictures will be welcomed widely. Whether the comments they may call forth will be very helpful to the committee in charge is more uncertain. Every observer will, of course, be able to say which of the designs best suits his taste, but knowledge as well as taste is needed in deciding upon matters of this sort. A personal preference, to carry weight, must have clear reasons to give in its own behalf, and to reason clearly upon these designs the critic must know in advance upon what general lines he thinks a cathedral in our day and land should be built.

The chief question involved is not a question of "style," as style is commonly unlerstood, but a question of plan. In looking at any work of architecture, whether on paper or in solid brick or stone, many people ignore this fundamental question They dwell upon the rival merits of different orms of windows and doorways and difterent kinds of detail: they discuss whether s dome is more beautiful than a spire, and weigh the intrinsic beauties of carved as contrasted with those of painted decoration. They forget that the merit of a building lies first of all in its shape and proportions and the relation of its main parts, and that a decision with regard to these involves, to a considerable degree at least, a decision with regard to style. No building ought to be built in accordance with the needs of some arbitrarily chosen style. That style uld be followed which, under the actually existing conditions, is best adapted to the construction of the best kind of church Styles are garments developed in former ages for the expression of architectural conceptions. What we want to discover is not which garment pleases us most, but which conception will give us the most useful and appropriate and therefore the most beautiful building.

More than two hundred years ago, when Sir Christopher Wren was bidden to design a cathedral for the Protestant form f worship, he boldly refused to perpetuate the scheme upon which the old St. Paul's had been built. His scheme consisted simply of vast open central area with four very short arms of equal length and similar form; to the western arm a further space was in deed attached, but neither in length nor in dealers could it properly be called a nave: it was rather a great vestibule or place of entrance which, upon occasion, could be used by the overflow of a congregation to large to be accommodated in the main portion of the church. In working thus, WEEK was not guided chiefly by a love for Renaissance art, or a dislike of mediaval art as such. The desire of the builders of St. Paul's, as Dean SANCROFT explained, was to procure something not only handsome and noble," but "suitable to all the ends of it;" and years before, when it was proposed that Wans should repair and alter the old church, not yet wholly ruined by the great fire, he had himself explained that, to be made suitable for present needs. it should be "rendered spacious in the middle, which may be a very proper place for a words Dean MILMAN in our own time has remarked that WRHM seemed to have had a prophetic vision of the many thousands vho, in our Sunday evening services, meet under his dome." St. Paul's as we see it to-day is very unlike St. Paul's as Wren wanted to build it. Why was his scheme so greatly altered? In the first place, "the Chapter and some of the other clergy thought the model not enough of a cathedral fashion, to instance particularly, in that the quire was designed circular," and that there were no alsies; and in the second place, the Duke of Your insisted upon certain chapels because, says SPENCE in his Anecdotes, he and his party wished to have them ready for his intended revival of the Roman Catholic service. Every change thus made from the original design, which is preserved in drawings as well as in a model at South Kensington, was, as regards the interior of St. Paul's, in every way a distinct change for the worse And had WHEN gone further in his enforced effort to "reconcile as near as possible the Gothick to a better manner of architecture." had he built his new St. Paul's on the lines of the old one, there can be no question that the result would have been still worse from

the practical point of view. What a modern Protestant congregation wants is a church where, from every part, all portions of the services can be followed with eye and ear. Inferior as it is to what it might have been, St Paul's is still far the best large church in England for this purpose. How very bad for this purpose is the old, traditional, medisval "cathedral fashion," every one knows who has tried to take part in a growded ser vice at Westminster or in any of the early English cathedrals. The Protestant Episcopa denomination is so small in this city that it can hardly be expected to furnish forth crowds as great as those which gather under Sir CHRISTOPHER'S dome: but to show this fact by the design of the cathedral would simply be to confess that a Protestant cathedral is a needless thing in New York. To build a long-drawn nave and aisless and a choir of vast extent would be to express very plainly the belief that when the cathedral is finished it will be found desirable to use only a part of it, as is done in many English cathedrals built for Roman Catholic services, but now turned over to the

younger communion. If the builders of St. John's Cathedral really believe that it is to be a meeting place for all Protestant Christians, a centre for the whole Protestant religious life of our city, they are bound to design it in general accordance with WEER's idea, and to carry out this idea better than When was allowed to do. It is, we repeat, not a question of style but of fundamental architectonic principles It is not a question for taste, but for intelligence to decide. Indeed, it can hardly be called an open question at all. The wide central area as contrasted with narrow. lengthened, column-encumbered arms, must recommend itself to any perception not

CHRISTOPHER'S time, and which are wholly

ndefensible in our time and country. A Protestant cathedral in the city of New York built after the pattern of the thirteenth century in Europe would be almost as foolish an anachronism as a Norman castle in the place of a modern dwelling. The general cheme positively imposes itself upon the architect. How he will develop this scheme, what style he will adopt in carrying it out must then be decided; and it may be worth the Episcopal Church. It looks upon them while to discuss this question before the public sees the drawings already prepared.

Again the Base Ball of Our Fathers.

Neither the robin's introductory chirp, nor the vernal lamb's initial bah, nor the first epring best of the militia's drum, nor, as our departed friend of the Danbury News once noted, the creak of the new spring boot could give the sympathetic and imaginative United States community half the intensity of delight or sense of genuine satisfaction that thrilled from the first crack of the ball bat in the game in New Haven last Friday, between the local

nine and the great original, reorganized superinvigorated, and improved Giants New York. It was a salute to the national game restored that should echo from California, and, going and coming, shake with joy the great Amercan public, especially the noble and accomplished young men hired to play ball to divert its moments of leisure and to stimulate its ambitions for athletics. The haleyon, or palmy, or red letter, or white days, as one may call them, of base ball have

It is unnecessary to recall the terribly bad summer that we suffered in 1890, and the manner in which our national game was split and fought over and in, until it was rought down grovelling beneath the popuace's contempt for its undoers and absence from its parks. Luckily the broken sections of it had such a tremendous shaking around that they have been shaken together again with the indication that it has been put once more upon a sound basis. and is likewise to become solid with the public. The latter will rise again en masse ss of old, and go to its parks, and, stopping at the turnstile to reward its exemplars. pass on to enthuse upon its renewed and heightened glories.

The late reorganization of the National League ought to give us the finest game ever yet seen. The great stars that blazed before the recent general eclipse are all shining here or somewhere, and there is new talent of the very first quality mixed in with them to such a helpful extent that no student of our base hall history would say that the National League of 1891 could not certainly, club for club, beat the National League of any preceding year. There will be more great and greater players this summer than ever. There will be more and crankler granks devoted to their glorification and encouragement. A larger portion of our ever-enlarging public will pay to see them in action. The game and all its fine old normal appurtenances of excitedly interested spectators and harmoniously ambitious contestants will be themselves again, only better in respect of every virtue, and hence the season will be as surely unprecedented for general success as THE EVENING SUN'S base ball extra will surpass any of its past marvels of achievement in the fulness, accuracy, graphicality, and promptness of its reports. As for THE SUN, modesty may restrain but cannot altogether prevent us from manifesting to a limited extent our appreciation of the great and unquestionably unequalled part THE SUN has had in bringing the national game from its last year's state of almost hopeless disruption and prostration back to the promise of harmony and progress which fortunately marks its first active moves in

As ever, THE SUN will be its guide, philosopher, and friend, and we take occasion now to record our opinion that the games of yes terday and the day before were the beginnings of a genuine revival of the old spirit that made the sport great and the old inter-

It is pleasing to see that many of our Italian fellow citizens are not at all afraid of the Mafia, and are energetic in their denunciasion of it, and are desirous of sustaining all lawful means for its suppression, and ar ready to do their part in preventing its criminal operations or in bringing its guilty members to justice. They feel that the Italian people who have come to this country must suffer in public esteem as long as an organization the Mafia exists among them, and tha their barmonious relations with the rest of the community can be maintained only by its complete extermination. The evidence they have recently given of their readiness to comp erate with all other good citizens in uphoid ing the supremacy of the law is encouraging. Of the hundreds of thousands of sturdy Ital ians who have landed at this port within the pest few years, only a very small proportion belong to the Maña, or would countenance the deeds of its members.

We had hoped that the builder of the very latest Chicago air ship would refrain from the boasting that we have heard from the other Chicago air-ship builders before their inven tions came to grief. But the boomers of the WALLACE wonder" are shouting even louder than the boomers of the "PENNINGTON wonder shouted a short time ago. It is rather hard for an outsider to keep up hope under the failure of successive promises of serial navigation. If any inventor of an air ship can be induced to keep quiet about it until he has completed it and tested it thoroughly, and if he will then make a voyage in it from Chicago to New York he will find no trouble in getting people to believe in its success and applauding his genius.

The Canadian temper, which was highly inflamed at the opening of this month, is better than it was, but is yet far from placid. The reoriminations of the election time are ye rankling, and it 'is hard for the Tories and Grits to confront each other without scowling It seems as though both parties ought to be satisfied. The Tories won the day, but the Grits serrifled them, and are still a bugaboo to

"CLEVELAND CRANKS." Senator Verhoos's Description of Then

From the Shelbyville Daily Democrat I am frequently amused at gentlemen liing in strong Republican States yelling for Cleveland.
Many have been here since I came. One gentleman
from Minnesota was talking to me to-day in this line,
and becoming alightly vexed I said: 'We don't care
what Republican States want. We are going to consult
the wishes of the States that usually go Democratic,
and will not be controlled by Republican States which
cannot possibly aid the election of the candidate made.'
This may be a rough way of putting it, but that is the
way I feel about it.' ing in strong Republican States yelling for Oleve'and way I feel about it."

Keep Them Before the People. From the Utten Observer. One billion dollars: As Tax Sur says, there is a Democratic Fresident in 1982 in these ten figures. Two Important Posts.

From the Washington Past.

Mr. Depew as a post-prandial orator and Mr. Ingerso'll
as a post-moriem orator seem to hold unchallenged prenence in their respective lines. Two Kinds of Balt. From the Chicago Mail. Soon will be alt beside the brook With Gated breath and baited book

VAN GELE'S DISCOVERIES. He Spends Nearly Two Years in Explora

tions on the Mobangi River.

BRUSSEIS, March 28.—It is nearly two years since Capt. Van Gele left Leopoldville in the two little steamers En Avant and A. I. A. 10 ex-plore the Mobangi River and its tributaries. though two weeks ago a short despatch was printed giving a few details of his discoveries. The Congo Government has at last received ong report from him, the substance of which has just been printed in Le Mouvement Geoique. During his first expedition, when Capt. Van Gele discovered that the Mobangi was identical with the Welle-Makous of Schweinfurth, his instruments were not of sufficient accuracy to enable him to determine with correctness the course of the big Conge tributary. In this expedition he was equipped with the best scientific instruments, and ascertained the interesting fact that the great northern bend of the Mobangi appears on his first map thirty miles too far south. On his bangi's course is about five miles north of 5 dreds of miles the Monanel has no affinents worth mentioning on its left bank, which shows that the water parting between the congo and the Mobangi approaches very nearly to the latter river. Along the northern bend, however, he found reveral tributaries emptying into the river on the north bank, one of which he ascended for nearly seventy miles. This is the Kouangou liver, and he did not find a single villare on this stream. Another very large affluent which he assended only for a distance of ten miles, is the Kotto liver, which is believed to be one of the largest tributaries of the Mobangi. This river he found to be extremely populens. The people are known as the Barkaras and they are quite another; ace from those who live upon the Mobangi-Makoua. They are particularly distinguished by the extraordinary abundance of their hair, which they arrange in the form of a bonnet, with the brim extending over their for-beads.

When Van Gele ascended the Mobangi two years before, he was turned back near the twentr-third merlian by the ferrer Yakomas, who fought him with the utmost desperation for two days, finally surrounding tim on an island, where he would have ancounted to their suberior numbers had it not been for his firsarius. During the present expedition, by pattenge and test he was at last able to overcome their ferosity. In the month of May last west be was able to enter their country in peace. Their boats at first imidity approached him, but confidence was are sted by the friendly treatment and presents he distributed. He finally inadea treaty of the tribe took service on the seamers of friendship with the Yakova chief, Daya who was his greatest assailant during the first very large river. Abomu, which is undoubtedly the largest tributary of the Alohangi.

According to Van Gele he has beet of the paper of the tribe took service on the seamers of the Welle-Makoua and the Momou, the name Mobangi is formed by the firm of the was his greatest as a present of him, when the services of the country of the Alohangi. According to the decidence of the country of the hobangi. The country was the firm of him, when the service of the found of t Congo and the Mobangi approaches very nearly to the latter river. Along the northern bend, however, he found several tributaries empty-

GREAT BRITAIN'S FEARS.

She Imagines the Congo State Has De BRUSSKLS, March 28 .- About two weeks ago the British Government sent a protest to the King of the Belgians against the designs which the Congo State was supposed to entertain with regard to the region of the upper Nile The fears of the British were excited by the expedition of Major Van Kerckhoven. These excedition of Major Van Kerckhoven. These fears, however, seem to be groundless, as there is no evidence that the Congo State intends to annex any part of the upper Nile. Van Kerckhoven left Belgium last fall for the purpose of exploring and occupying the extreme northeasiern provinces of the Congo State, which had joined the basin of the Nile. His expedition was to explore the country between the large Roubl River which Becker mapped last year, and the Welle-Makoua, and also the region east of the Roubl. There is nothing in this enterprise which need arouse any fear that the Congo State has designs upon the Nile.

The expedition took with it a large quantity

Nile.

The expedition took with it a large quantity of goods and 5,000 cartridges. The advance portion left Leopoidville on Oct. 24 last, and the rear part of the expedition under Yan Rerekhoven followed on two seamers on Feb. 4 last. It will probably be fully a year before much information from the expedition comes to hand.

Eills Island Immigration Depot.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-The Secretary the Treasury has awarded the contract for supplying steam heating and ventilating apparatus for the immigration depot on Ellis Island, N. Y., to Baker, Smith & Co. of New York at their bid of \$55,585. The bid of the Edison Light Company to supply an ejectri-light plant for the depot has been rejected and the department will issue advertisement for new proposals.

The New Major of the Twenty-second. From the Army and Navy Journal.

Prom the Army and Nave Journal.

Capt, Franklin Bartlett, Company D. Twenty-accoud New York, was unanimously elected Major of the regiment on March 23. Gen. Fitzgeraid presided. Major-elect Bartlett received many congravulations from his friends upon the new henor conferred upon him. Following the election Major-elect Bartlett enterained the officers of the regiment at the Manhattan Club. He will shortly sail for Europe, and will probably go before the Examing Board in a few days to insure the issuing of his commission before the regiment goes to camp. Major Bartlett is a lawyer of distinction at the New York bar, and a man of remarkable executive ability, which has been displayed not only in the National Guard, but also in the management of some of our isading clubs, the Union and University more particularly. His social position is high, and his tact and fertility of resource in many fields are widely known. The review and concert which takes piace at the armory next Monday promises to be a grand affair, as usual. and ferthing widely known. The review next which takes piece at the armory next promises to be a grand affair, as usus

Lincoln as the Great General,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SCS-Sir: Seeing the epening portions of the discussion of Abraham Lincoln as a General in yesterday's Now, I certainly have to thank you for having undertaken this work. It has long been a hope with me that i might some time know enough of Lincoln's connection with the war and be well escaph weread in the general military art and the history of the last war to be able to write up this topic, to me one o

resything that I have read about the war wherein the hand of Abraham Lincoln is to be seen has deep ned in me, for years, the conviction that he was our ost man in the arts of war as he was in the arts of wherein I quoted the commondation passed upon Lécela by the late Col. Scott. You have probably seen it. I had hoped that I would have time (and capacity) some time to develop this thought of his and my ewn conviction, but I have not so far found the time, and the capacity I fear will be permanently wanting

What a wonderful man Lincoln was and what a proidential interposition for the country was his election Every year that goes by adds to the recognition of his greatness: and every augmentation of the fame and capacity of the actors in the war, whether in civil life or under arms, simply enlarges the pedestel upon which he stands as the controlling and dominant courts figure.

B. D. Mussey.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21. Popularity. From the Chicago Tribune.

"We are authorized to offer you," said the spokesman of the committee, "a salary of \$5,000 a year."

You will have to double it, gentlemen," an-awered the popular young elergyman firmly, "I am on trial for hereav and shall probably be found guilty."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPA

The Season One to Two Weeks Late, Except in the Lower Mississippt Valley, WASHINGTON, March 28.—The special weather bulletin for the week ended to-day, funnished

by the Signal Office, sava: The season continues from one to two weeks late generally throughout the Northern States. Farm work is generally retarded on secount of snow and cold weather in the spring-wheat regions and snow and heavy rains in the winter-wheat regions, although the general prospects in the principal grain States are considered very favorable. Excessive rains in the States of the Ohio valley. Ten nessee, and Illinois have retarded ploughtne and planting, but growing crops and fruit are

reported in excellent condition.
"The States of the lower Mississippi valler report farm work well advanced, corn planting nearly completed, and cetton planting in nights have been unfavorable to early corn in

progress. Excessive cloudiness and cook nights have been unfavorable to early corn in the west Guif States. Louisians reports cane in an unusually fine condition. Alabams reports wes her favorable; ground being prepared for cotton, cass in good condition and fair prospects for fruit.

"In the South Atlantic States and Virginia excessive rains have proved unfavorable and planting has been from two weeks to a mouth late. In South Carolina the rice crob is in danger from overflow, not more than one-half the usual acreage of c ra has been ilanted, and prospects are gloomy.

Heports from the middle Atlantic States in dicate that the weather has been unfavorable for rapid growth, but grains and grasses are in good condition and full apparently unfavorable for sugar making, and but little proughing and gardening done in the southern progressing very slowly; winter wheat excellent; peaches, almonds, and apricots in bloom,

Poreign Notes of Rest Interest

A drain by light lacing is reported from mear Lon-don. She was single, aged 22, a lamders. It is reported that Tippu Tib is now at Unramyembe, suffering with paralysis, and unable to use his right

frm.
The French Court of Cassation has decided that after it is granted, to sue the ex spouse for alimony pro

Portionate to the latter's wealth. discard the black gown in the pulpit, and to begin chanting the Psalma, like its High Church neighbors. The secommodations for the great Criminal Court London are such as to educe this remark from the Man ard: "How long, we must sak, is justice to be housed in the greatest and richest capital in the world after a fashion which would disgrace the petitlest and poorest provincial city & associate knropes nation? Reperts on the effect of the attractionarily severe weather in Great Sritain last week are just beginning

to come in. For example, Ove thousand lambs and sheep perished on the Weish hil's in a single week Bodies of wild birds have been found in enormous num bers on the melting of the snow. Fish also perished t great quantities.

The twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the

Commune, which occurred on March IR, brought very few persons to the cometery of P/rs in Chaise, barely a hundred proceeding in small detechments to the his torical wall in front of which the insurgents were shot down. In the afternoon a party of twenty student laid a crown of red immortalles on the spot. In the almanac of the Westbury-on-

"If you want Oed's bleating upon your marriage, you must avoid the Registran's edic."

"The olersyman is the easy proper person to perform marriage, and the only proper piace to be married in in the church." "it is wrong to forsake the services of the ancient Church of England for the new-fangled inventions of the secta."

Sylvain Dornou, who is walking from Paris to Mo

cow on stills, in a letter home says: I passed Luanney in the Seine et Marne on my way to Rhelme, eccerted by the officers of the Eighth Dranuons, I received a hearty welcome at Meaux, and slep: at the hotel of the Three Kings. I was welcomed, too, at Fart' come Jonarre, where I lunched at the Hotel dee Colomuse. Four hun-dred persons were present at my departure. My lunch was the treat offered by the landlord, and M. Pelletter of the Bridgebouse Tavern "stood" me a pousse-coff.

Last werk a company of black-robed monks, representing the old English Benedictine community of St.

Edmund's, Dount, France, brought their order back to England, after its exile of over three centuries. They will found a monastery and church of "Our Lady and St. Edmund" at Great Malvern. A large building. known as Connellan College, with extensive grounds. and which once belonged to the Senedictine or Maivers, has been purchased. The chief reason for the community returning is to carry out more perfectly the wish recently expressed by the Pops, who reminded its members that they were the lineal descendants of the old English Senedictine congregation of Oatholio En land, and should labor to revive its spirit and work ther The Parliamentary return of the owners of two and more licensed public houses shows that 172 members of the House of Lords own 1,839 licensed drink shops. Nineteen dukes hold 521, twelve marquesses hold 10s, seventy-four earls hold 645, seven viscounts hold 45. one Bishop holds 2, and sixty-nine barons hold 420. The Earl of Derby heads the list of peers with 73, the Duke of Bedferd comes next with 48, and is closely followed by the Duke of Devenshire with 47. The Earl of Cawder has 33; the Duke of Rutland, 87; the Earls of Dudley and Fitswilliam have each 33 32; and Viscount Portman, 28. The Subup of Liandam is the only Fisher in the list. The Duke of Westminster holds 18 and has recently allowed 37 liceupes lapse. Lady Henry Somerset, President of the Sritist Women's Temperance Association, still holds two it censed houses; but it is understood the licenses will be cancelled as seen as the leases fall in. One hundred and twenty-eight baroners and knights are the owners

of two or more liceused houses.

At the last meeting of the French Parliamentary Com mission, appointed to report on the subject of the cent sorship of p ays. M. Melihas, who approved of a cen sor, gave a remarkable reason for his spinion. At the present time, said he, the public look for imprepriation in stage plays, and every sentence of a risput or double meaning character is lengthed at significantly. It was to be frared that such a taste would have a bad influence on dramatic authors and cause them to pander to it. The consor, therefore, was necessary, Joan Richeptn called energetically for the Jean Riscopin calculation and claimed, like M. Folia, full freedom for authors, subject to the restrictions prescribed by common law. M. Bisson, another playwight, recommended the aerablishment of a consultative jury of dramatic authors, who would be more efficient in the discharge of their duties than sensor. M. Jusc Clarette, manager of the Willey Constitution and the second of the constitution of the works. than cousers. M. Jules Clarette, manager of the This tra Française, wrote a jetter to the Commis to be excused from giving his opinion, as, although he was asked to attend as an author, he cerid not forget that he was a Government official. M. Emile Borgerat, being til, sent a letter in which he depounced the pe for an toe arbitrary an institution for a republic.

Lord Mayor Savory of London reports that a remark

able amount of work has been accomplished toward the reclamation of the criminal states. During the year no less than 7.715 discharged prisoners had been as-Sent to sea....

Sent abroad (outfit passage money, and all other expenses being borne by the mission)..... Believed with gifts of money, clothes, tools, stook,

&c. and by employment being found ....

7,715 Special steps had also been taken with a view to say. ing lade charged with a first offence from the tains of a prison life, and it was shown that Judges and magne-trates largely availed thermelyes of the Probation of First Offenders act, and, instead of sentencing the born

Pirst Offenders act, and, instead of sastenciars the beys to terms of imprisonment, had handed them over to the care of Mr. Wheatley, the Secretary, who placed them in one of the three homes the St. Oiles's Carletian Mission has opesed for their accommodation. Nearly a hundred such lasts are now under the charge of the seciety, and the results of this brauch of the work give the greatest encouragement. During the past few years arises has decreased to such an extent that ever 2000,000 a year less is soons noon prisons than we the second year less is spont upon prisons than was the case ten years since, and, although doubtless much of this soon emy is caused by improved organization, a large amount can be fairly placed to the credit of the various discharged prisoners' aid societies throughout the country.

One Manneine Manney From the Chicago News It is perhaps worthy of note that Mrs. Potter Palmer is the only manager of the Columbian Exposition who is hardy enough to stick to her post in Chicago and attend to business.

A Brilliant Caller. From Brooklyn Life.

Daughter-Father, Mr. Hendricks is a very right young man. Father—He must be. I notice that you never have a light in the parior the nights he calls.

Pussiing. From the Washington Star Why is it you can seldom walk slow enough for a street car to catch you, nor fast enough to catch a street car?

Three Perfect Trains,
Three superb limited trains by the New York Central and itudes: River Railread leave Grand Central states of the Service and Chinago limited at 10 & R. the Southwestern limited at 13 needs.

10 to Routh Shore limited at 45° F. R. affecting the training subile unsurpassed accommedations in safety, allian subile unsurpassed accommedations in safety, Three Perfect Trains. elling public unsurpassed accommis

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

March has been "putting in some of its fine work " of late and has reaped a rich harvest of sickness and sorrow in the community. The return of the grip, or something very much like it. with its twin 1 rother pnaumonia. has kept even those who have escaped its artacks constantly occupied with visits and ministrations to the suffering. The most to be commiserated individuals are those arriving every day from the warm sunshine, balmy breezes, and the scented groves and woods of Florida and Barmuda, where picules were a delight and summer clothes a necessity, and where the world looked as tright and beautiful as it does dark and gloomy in this northern latitude. with its clouds and rain storms.

From St. Augustine there will be many departures this week. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson. Miss Grace Wilson, Miss Fanny Tailer, Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer, Mr. Harry Cannon, and many others are about to turn their faces homeward. Bermuda has been a kind of paradise for women this year, as not only is the place a bower of beauty and fragrance, but the presence of the English guard-men has furnished means and appliances for enjoyment smong the young, the pretty, and the admired, But from there, too, every seamer now will come laden with society belies, notwithstanding that Prince George of Wales is daily expected. Only Mr. Palph Ellis and Mr. Woodbury Rane, who have been enchored off the is and in the racht Ironuols for several weeks. have decided to await his coming.

It has been predicted that the past Easter gaveties would be few and far between but this week makes a pretty fair show. In the early afternoon of to-morrow Miss Reien I-elin and Mr. E. C. Henderson will be married at St. George's Church. An hour or two later M:s. Charles A. Post will have a musical recention for Mrs. Burnett Stears and the Count and Counters de Maleissze. Dinners at Mrs. Heber R. Bishop's, Mrs. William D. Sloene's, Mrs. Ogden Mille's, and Mrs. Henry Sloane's will follow, with a dance at Mrs. Bishop's to end the day, or rather to usher in another.

On Tuesday there will be a cotilion at Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt's, and theatre parties to the Berkeley Lycoum for the second of the series of performances to be given by the Columbla College Club in aid of popular charities. These benevolently inclined young fellows deserve to most with a full appreciation, as they have spared no expense in the mounting of their plays, and the number of benefits they have offered must necessarily entail a great deal of labor and trouble, to say nothing o exienditure of time. One of the chief attractions promised is the last appearance of Mr. Thomas Hugh Kelly in his celebrated skirt will be given a comic opera, a play, a farce and two comedies.

The other gayeties of the week will be the meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at Mrs. Charles A. Fost's, when little Tuesday will sing and go through with her amusing antics: a large and very elaborate musical at Mrs. Joseph Drexel's on Saturday, and 5'rs. Van Rensselaer Cruger's long ago announced first reception on the same day.

Clieus parties will be the rage for a few weeks. and for cheap and early entertainments there are few better places to go. Mr. Barnum promises novelties this year which will make his variety show more attractive than ever.

As seen as the turi is green and the leaves budding in the Park the Claremont teas will some in for a share of attention, and Vanity Fair will pleasem out in new contumes and equipages and with a new arena for coquetry and flirtation. This will be the time for whispering the old, old story, with the Palisades looming up over the blue waters of the river and the elderlies enjoying their tea and gossip indoors. The Claremont teas are the be-ginning of coaching, dining, and riding parties, visits to Tuxedo and the Country Club and all the long series of open air enjoyments The well-known club called "The Kittens." whose members, by the way, are rapidly progressing beyond the kittenish age, will give its 150th dinner at the Union Club en Saturday, April 11. Preparations are being made for a very sumptuous banquet.

Washington has had a very gay Lent, owing, the New Yorkers say, to their presence at the capital, which soft impeashment, the Washacrimony, and prefer to ascribe their unusual show. Mrs. William Post and her danghter were there for a few weeks, and were much fated by Lady Pauncefote and other diplomatic netabilities. More recently Miss Flora Davis and the Misses Cameron have been enjoylug a very gay fortnight under the chaperonwill have a short spring season, beginning with the marriage of Chief Justice Puller's daughter. In the course of it Mrs. Theodore Mason will appear in Women," and a musical burlesque will be given at the Academy of Music under the patronage of Mrs. Sidney Everett, Mrs. D. P. Morgan, and other prominent ladies.

From abroad we hear that Americans are enjoying themselves everywhere, and after their usual fashion contributing not a little to the enjoyment of others. Mr. Bennett has been entertaining largely at Monto Carlo-giving breakfasts and lunchsons at which Mr. and Mrs F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and his friends from the Alva, Lady Claude Hamilton Count Bismarck, and the Viscount de Janzo have been among the guests. Mrs. and the Misses Gibert. who have spent the winter at Monte Carlo, have gone to Rome for Easter, as has also Mr. Harry Jones, who is travelling with Lord and Lady De Grey.

The departure of the Queen for the south of regnum in the London sesson, but Americans are there already in numbers, with many more expected. The last drawing room, it is said. saw a great many smart dresses, but not so many smart people. Among the pretty girls who were presented was Miss Cornwallis West. who, however, is not as has been erroneously said, one of the three daughters of Bir Lionel Sackville West, now Lord Sackville, who was for many years the British Minister at Washington. The English beauty, who promises to be the belle of the coming season, is a daugh-ter of the Hon. Mrs. Cornwallis West, who was quoted among the professional beauties of fifteen years ago, when Mrs. Langtry also reigned supreme in London society, and was the Prince of Wales's favorite.

From Paris comes the announcement of Miss Ellen Munroe's engagement to Mr. Wil-liam Ridgway of the Philadelphia family of that name, both well known and very popular among the American colony and American visitors at the French capital.

Both Newport and Lenox are actively occupled with changes and improvements for the summer season. Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes will go, immediately on his arrival from Eng-land, to "Telegraph Hill," the Glover place, which he has taken for the season. Mr. Stokes has a patriarchai family of sons and daugh ters, to say nothing of men servants and maid servants, horses, and other four-footed belongings. He owns a beautiful ; lace at Lenox. besides acres of land on the Sto-kbridge Bowl where he is erecting another residence, and camping ground in the Adirondacks, which. with its appointments, cost him \$75.000, so that the summer would seem to be hardly long enough for him to occury and enjoy them

all as much as they deserve. There will be many leases and additions among residents in Lenox this year. Mr. Bichard Goedman has reuted his quaint old cottage. with its exquisite views and pictures que interi or, to Mr. Leonard Beckwith, and will go abroad with his family for a few months. Mr. Goodman is a pillar both of church and of state in Lenox, and he and his pretty daughters will be greatly missed. The beautiful colonial mansion belonging to the Frelinghuysen famlly has been rented to Mr. George Morgan, who has bought ground in a very nictures one local-ity and proposes to build another hig house upon it. I enox will soon be, if it is not already, a city of palaces among the mountains a Newport is of palaces by the sea.